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Venice, September 19.

A Relation of the Succeſs of the Arms of this Republick at Corfu, has been publiſhed here by Authority; being in Subſtance as follows.

THE Turkiſh Fleet having entred the Canal of Corfu on the 4th of July, came to an Anchor on the 5th in Sight of the Town, at the Diſtance of 7 Miles, in the Streight of Butrinto. It conſiſted of 60 Men of War, great and ſmall, 13 Gallies, 36 Galliots, and many other Veſſels. At that time the Captain-General Piſani, with the lighter part of the Venetian Fleet, viz. Gallies &c, was in the Port of Corfu: A Council was held, in which it was reſolved that at One the next Morning (the 6th) the ſaid light Fleet ſhould put to Sea, to meet the Venetian Men of War on their Way to Corfu from Cephalonia, and then to come together and attack the Enemy. In the mean while General Schulenbourg cauſed all Diligence to be uſed in the neceſſary Preparations for defending the Town of Corfu; at which Time the whole Number of the Garriſon, conſiſting of Sclavonians, Germans, Italians, and Greeks, did not exceed 2000; and with theſe was the Town, the old and new Fortreſs, to be defended. On the 8th the Turks began their Deſcent on the Iſland; employing their Gallies and light Veſſels in that Service, their large Ships remaining at Anchor. The ſame Day in the Afternoon the Venetian Fleet entred the Canal, and having the Wind bore down directly on the Turks with great Reſolution about 5 a-Clock: The Enemy had Notice of the Approach of our Fleet, by the Cannon-ſhot which were fired to ſalute our Lady of Caſſope; yet ſome of their Ships were obliged to cut their Cables, and the ſudden Attack made upon them by the Venetians, put them into ſome Confuſion. The Engagement was ſharp for the Time it held; the Chevalier Flanginy fell on firſt with the St. Lawrence and the Dove, which Ships ſignalized themſelves in the Action; the Chevalier Cornaro, a young Nobleman, but of diſtinguiſhed Merit, Commander of the St. Lawrence, was in the Beginning of the Fight killed with a Cannon-Ball, much lamented; ſoon after the Engagement became general; and the Turks were put into very great Diſorder, ſome of their Ships being foul one of another: Hereupon Sig. Cornaro, Captain Extraordinary, who commanded the Fleet in chief, made a Signal for the only Fireſhip he had with him, to clap on board one of them: But the Captain of the Fireſhip did not act as he was ordered, for which he afterwards alledged, that he did not ſee the Signal, which it ſeems was carried away by a Cannon-Shot ſoon after it was hung out: However that Captain was put in Irons, to be tried. Had not that Misfortune happened, the Enemy's Fleet might have ſuffered much more than it did: However the Loſs of the Infidels was conſiderable, a great Number of their Men being killed, one Sultana ſunk, and ſeveral others diſabled: The Venetians had but a few Men killed, and their Ships were but little damaged. It were to be wiſhed they had arrived two Hours ſooner; for they had hardly been engaged half an Hour when it grew Calm and ſo continued till Night, which parted the two Fleets.

Notwithſtanding this, the Turks landed at Ipſo near Guino, their Troops, Cannon, Mortars, and Ammunition; the Chriſtians making ſeveral fruitleſs Attempts to oppoſe or divert them. The Infidels having made an End of landing their Forces, to the Number of 35000 Men; theſe ſpread themſelves over the Iſland, and ſignalized their native Barbarity by Devaſtations and Cruelties. Approaching the Town of Corfu with their Army, they firſt attacked the two Hills of Abramo and St. Salvatore, which were vigorouſly defended three Days by the Venetians, who at length were forced by the great Superiority of the Enemy to quit them. They bent their next Efforts againſt the weakeſt Part of the Counterſcarp of the new Fortreſs, and having raiſed Batteries on the ſaid two Eminences, they cannonaded and bombarded from thence both the Town and that Fortreſs. The Garriſon and Officers were animated however to acquit themſelves well, by the Conſideration that they were maintaining the Cauſe of God and of Religion. The Enemy's Approaches were retarded, by the Artillery of the ſaid Fortreſs, by that of the Outworks, and by a Battery raiſed on the Rock of Vido; but by the Darkneſs of the Night the Turks advanced within certain Paces of the Counterſcarp. On the other Side, towards the Gate of Raimond, the Turks extending their Lines down to the Sea, ſurrounded the Place, burnt the Suburbs of Caſtrae, and made ſeveral Attempts, but without Succeſs.

Among the Actions in this Siege, the following were moſt remarkable. On the 17th the Beſiegers being concealed by the thick Smoke of a Fougade which they ſprung, advanced in great Number from the Suburbs of St. Rocco, with flying Colours, ſupported by a Body of Reſerve, having Ladders with them: But they were repulſed with great Bravery, the Beſieged plying them hard with Cannon and ſmall Shot, not without ſome Loſs, but that of the Turks was much greater. The Beſiegers having increaſed the Artillery and Mortars of their Batteries on Mount Abramo and St. Salvatore, from which as well as from their ſmall Arms they could fire into the Outworks and on the Place, prepared for a general Aſſault, without waiting till a Breach was made in Form; and for this Service the Seraskier drew out the Flower of his Troops, promiſing them 25 Reals a Man. General Schulenbourg having Intelligence of this by Deſerters and Priſoners, and being alſo enabled and encouraged by the Arrival of Reinforce-

ments

ments by ſeveral Convoys from Venice, he reſolved to make a vigorous Sally. Accordingly, having conſulted with Sig. Antonio Loredino Governour of the Place, it was agreed, that 400 choſen Men, half Sclavonians half Germans, ſhould ſally out upon the Enemy's Trenches againſt the Counterſcarp; and that two other Bodies of 200 Soldiers each, ſhould at the ſame time make a falſe Alarm from the Gate of Raimond and from that called the Porta Reale; and alſo that the more to divert the Enemy, two Squadrons of Gallies ſhould lye cloſe to Caſtrae and Mandrachio and thence annoy them. Theſe Diſpoſitions being ſettled, the 400 Men ſallied the next Night, and advancing to the Trenches were received with Muſquet ſhot, which they anſwered, and then with Sword in Hand entred the Trenches, the Sclavonians in the Rear, the Germans in Front; at the ſame Time they were ſeconded by the Cannon and Muſquets of the Place, by the Fire of the other two Bodies which ſallied, and by that of the Gallies; the Turks were beaten out of the Trenches, with great Loſs, and our Men retired in good Order. Notwithſtanding theſe Advantages, the Enemy were in readineſs to make a general Aſſault on the 19th at Day-break: They were concealed in their Approach by a Cloud of Duſt raiſed by the Motion of their whole Army. On a ſudden they ruſhed into the Counterſcarp, the Chriſtians being ſurprized by ſuch ſuperiour Numbers, which they ſaw were ſurrounding them, retired; the Turks plucking up or cutting down the Palliſades entred the Places of Arms, and poſſeſſed themſelves of the Ravelin before the Hornwork of St. Anthony. They attempted likewiſe to force the Gate by which our 400 Men had ſallied; and having planted their Colours on the Counterſcarp, threw up Ground to make Lodgments, and prepared to ſcale the Angles of the new Fortreſs. In this Diſtreſs General Schulenbourg exerting great Bravery and Conduct, ſoon rallied the Troops, and oppoſed the Attempts which the Turks made to enter the Gate of Communication, which they would have carried had they not been beaten off by Muſquet-Shot and by the Artillery of the Bulwark called Sarandino that was well ſupplied. The Guard of the new Fortreſs being alſo reinforced, Stones, Bombs, Grenadoes, and Fireworks were thrown among the Enemy, and the Venetians ſallying in two Bodies, Sword in Hand, repulſed and drove them off. They abandoned the Counterſcarp ſo precipitately, that they left behind them 30 Colours, with ſeveral Ladders of an extraordinary Size and Make; they were at the ſame Time driven from the Ravelin, and from the Palliſades, and purſued with great Slaughter, which was increaſed, by the ſpringing of ſeveral Mines, and by the Cannon galling them on all Sides. This Succeſs was followed by a violent Rain, which extremely incommoded the Enemy in their Trenches and Camp, and with the Apprehenſion of being more vigorouſly received when they ſhould make another Aſſault, quite diſheartned them: So that when the Venetians were expecting new Attempts, they perceived at Day-break on the 22d, that the Trenches were empty and the Hills bare of Men. The Chriſtians marched out to take Poſſeſſion of them, and found the Infidels had abandoned 56 Cannon, and 10 Mortars, with their Carriages; as alſo a great Number of Horſes, Buffaloes, and Camels; and Abundance of Rice, Coffee, and Proviſions of all Sorts, with Stores of Ammunition. The Turks retired in the Night with Precipitation and in great Terrour: Some made off in Barks and Galleots to their Fleet; others haſtening to Guino and hurrying on board their Fleet, were many of them drowned; others being diſperſed on the Iſland were killed or made Slaves: And 'tis reckoned that hardly half of their Army was tranſported by their Fleet to the Terra-firma, the reſt being killed in the Siege and in the Purſuit, or dying of Diſtempers. They were forced to leave the Iſland in ſuch Haſte, that not being able to carry off many of their Horſes, they killed them on the Shore over againſt Butrinto.

Tunis, Aug. 20. On the 11th Inſtant arrived here Admiral Baker with 5 Britiſh Men of War, in 8 Days from Tripoli: Our Bey being abroad with his Summer-Camp, an Expreſs was immediately diſpatched to him, and is expected back with an Anſwer by the 10th of this Moon, till which Time the Admiral has reſolved to ſtay.

Hampton Court, Sept. 29. This Day Signior Tron, Ambaſſadour of the State of Venice, had a private Audience of the Prince of Wales, being introduced by the Right Honourable Paul Methuen, Eſq; One of His Majeſty's Principal Secretaries of State, to notify to His Royal Highneſs the Succeſs of the Arms of that Republick againſt the Turks, and the raiſing of the Siege of Corfu.

Guildhall, Oct. 1. Laſt Saturday came on the Election of a Lord Mayor for this City, for the Year enſuing: The Common Hall unanimouſly returned Sir James Bateman and Sir William Lewen, and the Court of Aldermen Sir James Bateman.

Admiralty-Office, September 25, 1716.

The Right Honourable the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty are pleaſed to direct, that all the Men belonging to His Majeſty's Ship the Worceſter at Chatham, which are in or about Town, do forthwith repair to their ſaid Ship, ſhe being ordered on Service; otherwiſe they will forfeit the Pay due to them, and be proſecuted as Deſerters.

Notice is hereby given, That Warrants for the Five per Cent. Annuities due at Michaelmas laſt, payable in the Bank of England, will be ready to be delivered out and paid on Thurſday the 11th Inſtant.

Advertiſements.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Watſon, of London, Woodmonger, intend to meet on the 18th of October Inſtant, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London; in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the intended Dividend: At which Time and Place the Bankrupt is alſo hereby required to attend the Commiſſioners to finiſh his Examination.

THE Commiſſioners in the renewed Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Roger Wilkins, late of Cowbridge, in the County of Glamorgan, Mercer, intend to meet on the 15th of October Inſtant, at Ten in the Forenoon, at the Elephant Coffee-houſe in All Saints Lane in the City of Briſtol, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, and paid Contribution-Money, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt Villers alias Villars Brooksby, late of London, Chapman, intend to meet on the 2d of November next, at Nine in the Forenoon, at the Bell Tavern without Aldgate; when the Creditors who have proved their Debts, may then receive their Dividend; and ſuch Creditors who have not proved their Debts, muſt then do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Dividend which will then be made.

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